Monday Moments in US History

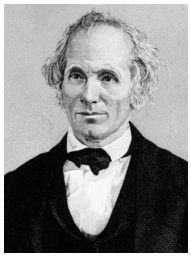
Entrance task: Pick up a homework & classwork packet

Today: Enlightenment influences on the American Revolution

Homework: Textbook Ch. 3-4
Questions on p. 2 in homework packet

Sep 21-12:07 PM

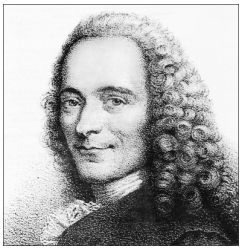
John Locke



Montesquieu

Rousseau

Voltaire



Sep 19-8:10 PM

Enlightenment Influences in the Declaration of Independence, Preamble, and Bill of Rights

Read through the documents in the reading packet (p. 2-6) and complete the chart on Enlightenment thinkers Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau on p. 7 in your packet

Sep 21-12:07 PM

Thinker	Ideas About Government	Documents he Influenced	Quote of the Best Example
John Locke	*Believed that government should be formed only with the approval of the people and that government had a responsibility to protect life, liberty and property of the people. If the government did not uphold these responsibilities, then the people had the right to replace the government. This idea was referred to as the Social Contract.*	**Packet p. 7**	
Baron de Montesquieu	*Believed that a government should be separated into three branches to prevent one individual or group from gaining too much power; "Separation of Powers"*		
Voltaire	*Believed that all people should be given freedom of religion and speech.*		
Jean Jacques Rousseau	*Believed in a direct democracy where people would choose their leaders. He also believed that sometimes people had to give up some of their freedom in favor of the common good.*		

Sep 21-2:13 PM

Thinker	Ideas About Government	Documents he Influenced	Quote of the Best Example
John Locke	*Believed that government should be formed only with the approval of the people and that government had a responsibility to protect life, liberty and property of the people. If the government did not uphold these responsibilities, then the people had the right to replace the government. This idea was referred to as the Social Contract.*	Declaration of Independence Preamble to the Constitution Bill of Rights	"unalienable rights . . life, liberty "Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed." Natural rights- life, liberty 4th - property, 5th - life, liberty
Baron de Montesquieu	*Believed that a government should be separated into three branches to prevent one individual or group from gaining too much power; "Separation of Powers"*	Declaration of Independence US Constitution Bill of Rights	criticism of England 3 branches #10 - State powers
Voltaire	*Believed that all people should be given freedom of religion and speech.*	Bill of Rights	#1 - speech, press, religion #2 - bear arms
Jean Jacques Rousseau	*Believed in a direct democracy where people would choose their leaders. He also believed that sometimes people had to give up some of their freedom in favor of the common good.*	Declaration of Independence Preamble	"all men are created equal" "in order to form a more perfect union"

Sep 15-8:23 PM

Locke	**Government for people – Am. Revolution** **Natural rights- life, liberty, property —** **Declaration of Independence**
Voltaire	**Tolerance, reason, freedom of religion and speech – Bill of Rights**
Montesquieu	**Separation of Powers --Constitution**
Rousseau	**Religious Freedom -- Bill of Rights**

Sep 21-12:46 PM

John Locke

- English philosopher
- New ideas about rights of people and their relationship to ruler
- Wrote that government was created for the people
- If rules did not protect the rights, then people had right to get new government
- American Revolution resulted from this idea

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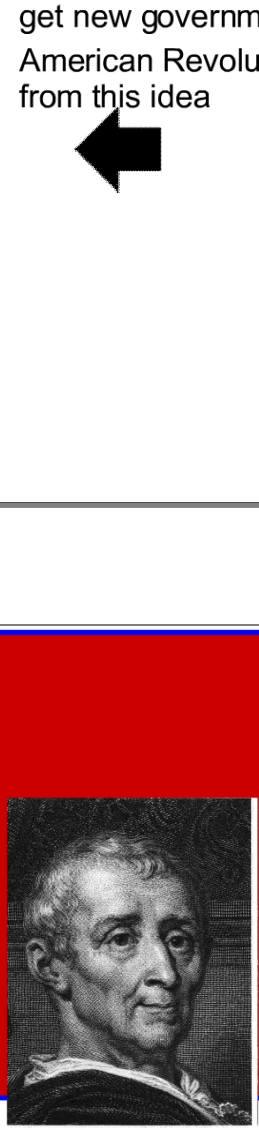
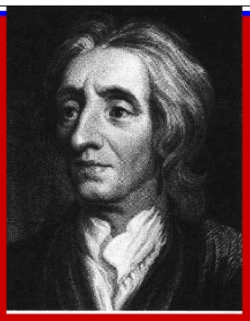


Separation Of Power

Checks And Balances



Montesquieu, in his 1748 *Spirit of the Laws,* expanded on Locke adding a judiciary

Sep 21-12:51 PM

"*I may disagree with what you say, but I will defend till death your right to say it.*" Voltaire

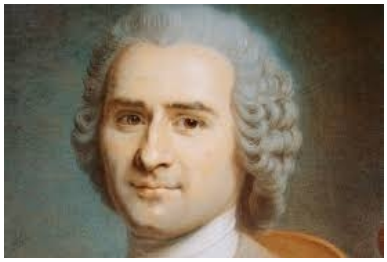
Bill of Rights

- Freedom of Religion
- Civil Rights
- Freedom of Speech

Sep 21-12:51 PM

Rousseau

"Man is born free but everywhere in chains."



Believed man, in his natural state, was entirely free and virtuous. Society corrupted man.

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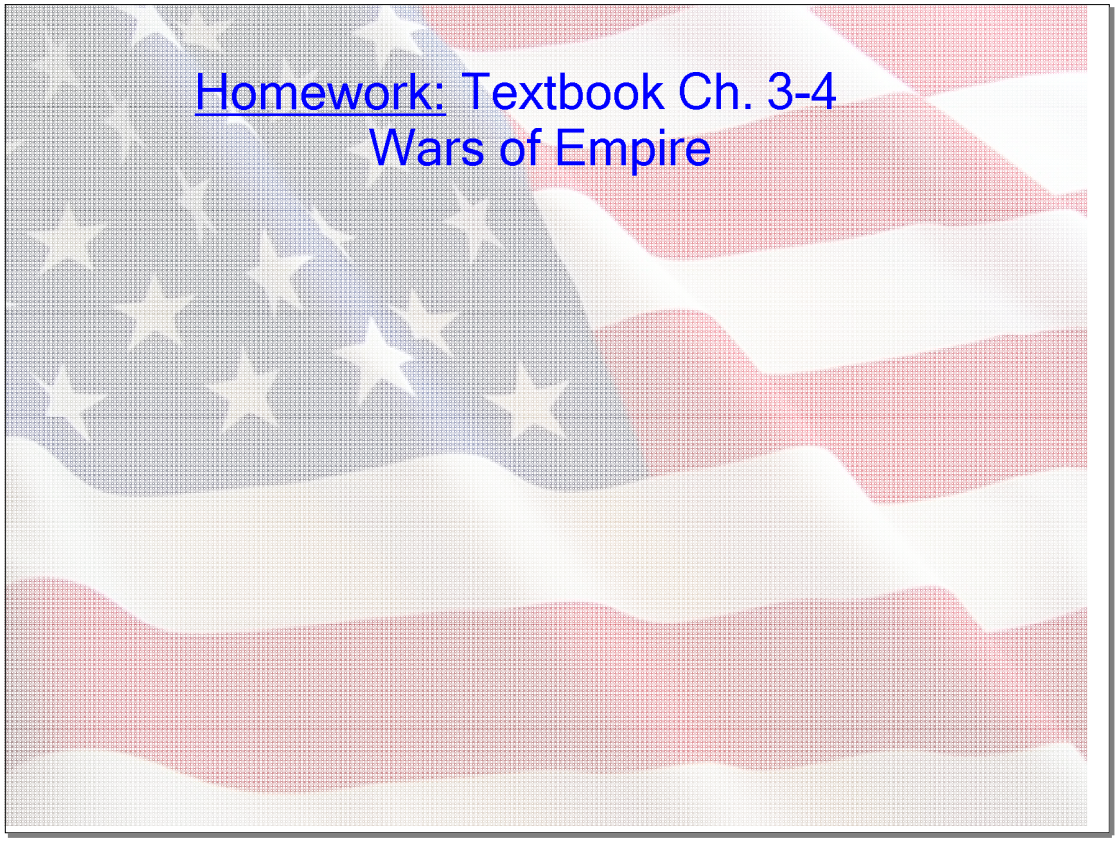

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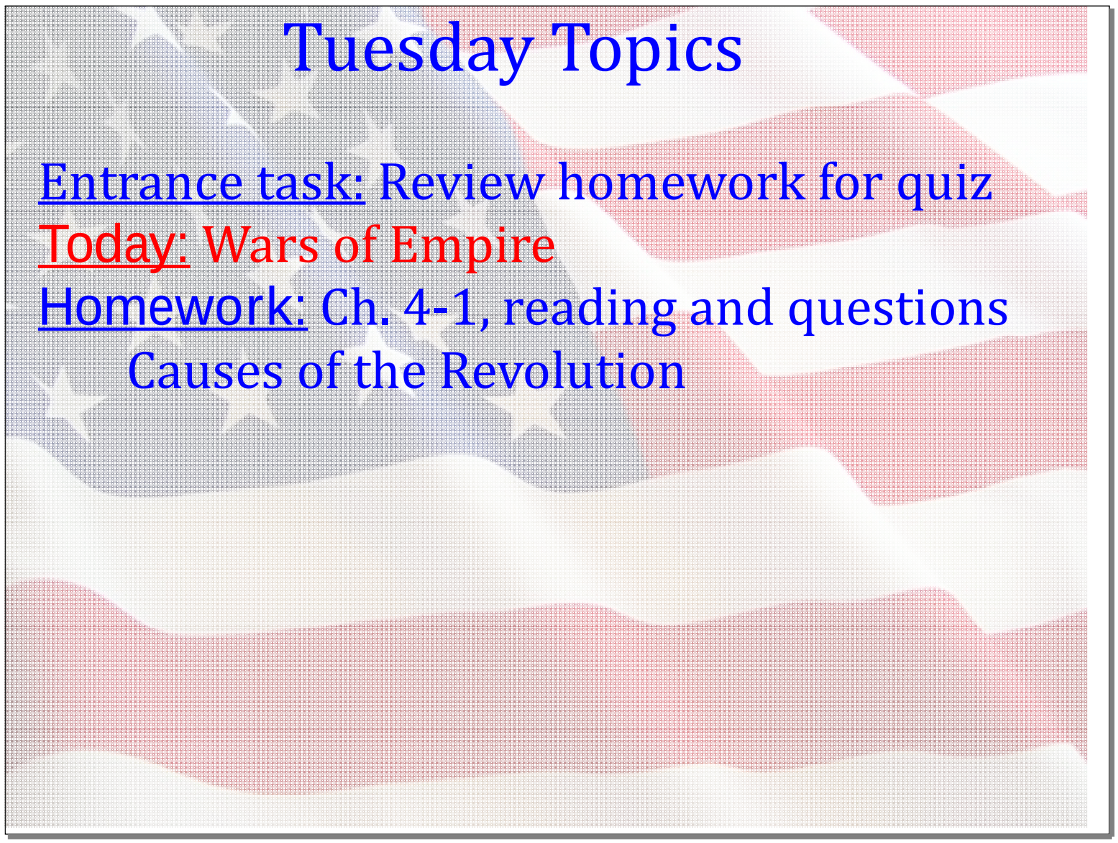

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QUIZ

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1. In the period before 1754, who treated the Native Americans better: the British or the French?
2. What future American president was responsible for sparking the French and Indian War in 1754?

Sep 15-8:39 PM

3. What treaty ended the French and Indian War in 1763?
4. What was the name of Ben Franklin's plan to unite the colonies under British rule and to cooperate with one another?

Sep 15-8:49 PM

The Road to Independence

French & Indian War (1754-1763)

* France & Native Americans against the British and American colonists over control of eastern North America.
* British had built settlements along coast as French developed trade inland with natives.
* British and French battled over lands in both Europe and North America

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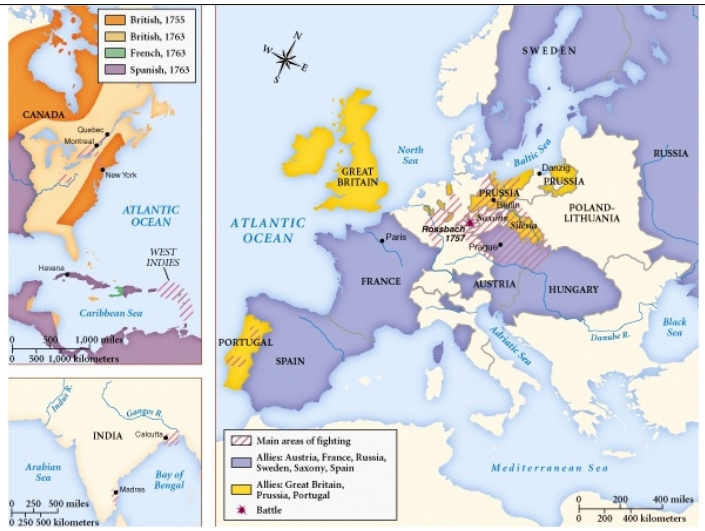
French & Indian War (misnamed!) in America

Seven Years' War in Europe

What effect might this global war have on France and Britain?



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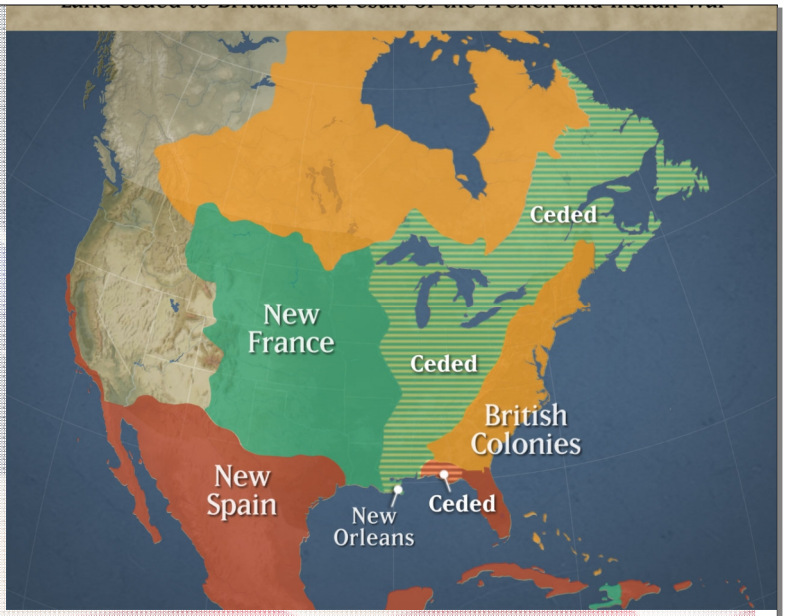
Treaty of Paris 1763

* Ended the war
* France ceded Canada and lands east of the Mississippi to Britain



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Pontiac's Rebellion 1763

With the French defeated and Canada lost to the British, Native Indians in the Great Lakes region rebelled against the British in the hope of drawing the French back into North America.

Every British fort west of the Appalachians except Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit were destroyed.

Britain agreed to restrain settlers east of the Appalachian Mountains.

Sep 21-8:18 PM

Proclamation of 1763

Details	How it led to crisis between colonies and Britain
Issued by King George, closed the region west of the Appalachian Mts. to all settlement by colonists and put the area under the control of the British military	Colonists ignored the British and continued to move westward

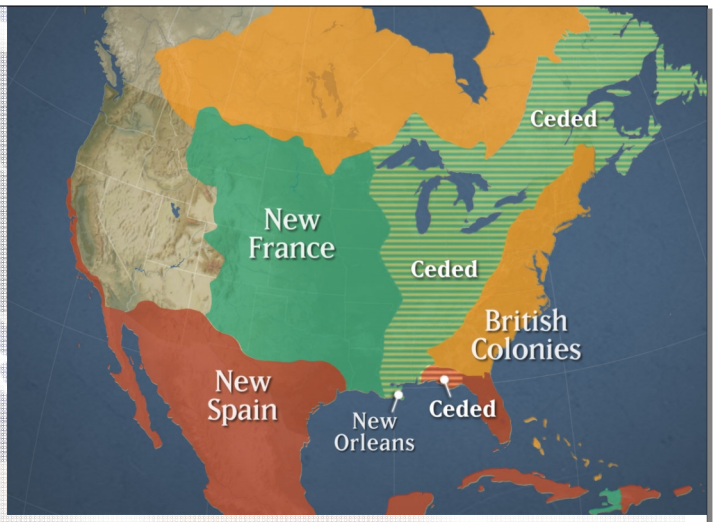
Sep 21-8:23 PM

Boundary did not keep settlers from moving west.

Sep 15-9:06 PM

French & Indian War

* Left strained relations between the British & American colonists
  - Colonists lost respect for British military power
  - Colonists felt the British did not share their values
* With the French gone, colonists wanted to expand on their own.



The Unfinished Nation
- Strained Relations
part 1 and 2 8:34

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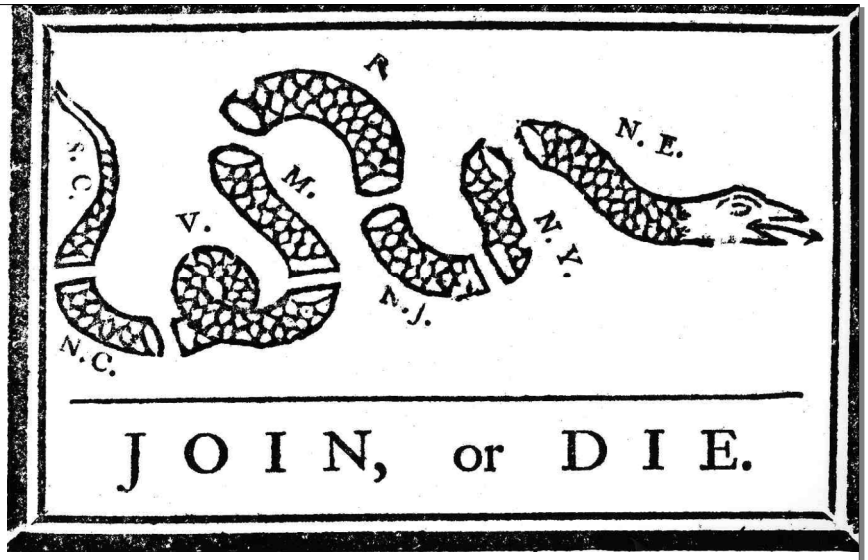
The Albany Plan of Union



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The Road to Independence

Albany Plan of Union

* Drafted by Benjamin Franklin
* Delegates from seven northern colonies met in Albany in June 1754 to:
  a. strengthen ties with the Iroquois League
  b. work out a unified war effort in the northern colonies
    * Plan approved by delegates, but rejected by colonies
    * A model for later government of the US

Sep 21-12:07 PM

Tuesday Topics

Homework: Textbook Ch. 4-1 with study guide questions

Causes of the Revolution

Sep 21-12:07 PM

Wednesday Wonders

Entrance task: Think: How does this song relate to the start of the American Revolution? (*One thing leads to another*, The Fixx)

Today: Causes of the Revolution

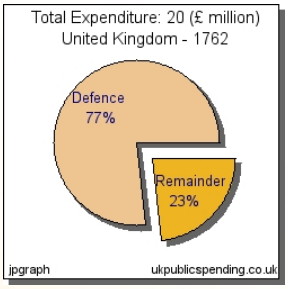
Homework: Ch. 4-2 Declaring Independence

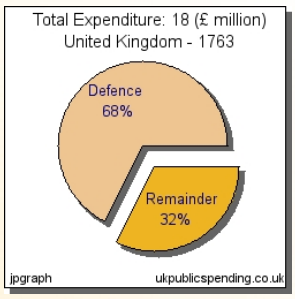
The Fixx

Sep 21-7:59 PM

British financial problems

* British were among the most heavily taxed people in the world
* Imposing new taxes on the colonists was a way to raise revenue





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Sugar Act - 1764

* Cut molasses tax in half but was enforced by British navy with smuggling cases to be tried in British courts, not colonies.
* Judges got 5% commission on fines

Quartering Act - 1765

* Required colonies to provide housing and supplies for the British troops in America

Colonists complained but went along with the new taxes . . . for awhile!

Sep 21-8:27 PM

What it was	What it meant	Why they objected	What they did
Sugar Act (1764)	It was designed to raise more money from the colonies. It cut the duty on foreign molasses to encourage Americans to pay tax rather than risk smuggling.	The enforce this policy the British navy was ordered to patrol the American coast. Smuggling cases were tried in British courts instead of in the colonies.	Complained but no action
Currency Act (1764)	It prevented colonies from printing their own currency (money)	A mandate on using only British currency caused more economic hardship in the colonies	Complained but no action
The Quartering Act (1765)	It required colonies to give housing and supplies for British troops remaining in America after the French & Indian War.	An issue of privacy for colonists, as well as an inconvenience. This was a requirement, not an option	Complained but no action

Sep 21-8:50 PM

What it was	What it meant	Why they objected	What they did
Stamp Act (March 1765)	This place a tax on newspaper, legal documents, pamphlets and other printed material	Impacted almost all colonists, especially the most powerful people - printers, merchants, lawyers	Stamp Act Congress- "No taxation without representation." *Sons of Liberty* organized boycotts November 1765 - Stamp Act was repealed!!
Townshend Acts 1867	Placed taxes (duties) on some imports like lead, paper, tea, paints, glass	Colonists were angry about being taxed without their consent.	Boycotts and protests became violent - British sent troops to Boston . . . Boston Massacre and later Tea Party
Tea Act 1773	Elminated tax on British tea, giving British merchants the benefit of selling tea a lower prices.	No other tea company could compete with the British prices	Boston Tea Party
Quebec Act (1774)	In retaliation for the Tea Part and part of the Coercive Acts, this cut CT, MA and VA offer from western boundaries	Blocked colonial expansion	Complaint was addressed i the Declaration of Independence

Sep 21-8:50 PM

The Boston Massacre (March 5,1770)

British troops fired into a crowd protesting the Townshend Acts, killing five.

Townshend Acts were repealed, which ended the boycott of British goods except for the still-taxed tea.

Sep 21-7:32 AM

Boston Tea Party (1773)

2:56

Colonists disguised as Indians bordered tea ships in Boston, broke the crates, and dumped the tea into the harbor in protest of the Tea Act, which had given the British East India Company the right to sell tea in America without paying taxes.

Parliament responded with the "Intolerable Acts."

- Accused Colonists could be tried in England
- American homes were forced to host British troops
- Boston Harbor was closed

Sep 21-7:32 AM

Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) 1774

The Intolerable Acts

1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea.**

2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.

3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.

4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.

A series of laws passed by Parliament to punish Boston and Massachusetts that the colonists found "intolerable"

* Extended Canada's boundary south to the Ohio River, stripping MA, CT, and VA of their claims to western lands
* Put British General Gage in as new governor of MA

Sep 21-8:50 PM

First Continental Congress - 1774

Colonial delegates:
* renewed boycott
* called for formation of militias
* appealed to King George III for reform
* King replied: "Colonies are in a state of rebellion, blows must decide."

Sep 21-8:50 PM

Battle of Lexington and Concord

* First military engagements of the war between Britain and the colonies.
* Militias succeeded in driving back the British forces

Video - start at 3:11 - 12 min.

Sep 22-12:36 PM

Homework: Ch. 4-2 **Declaring Independence**

The Fixx

Sep 21-7:59 PM

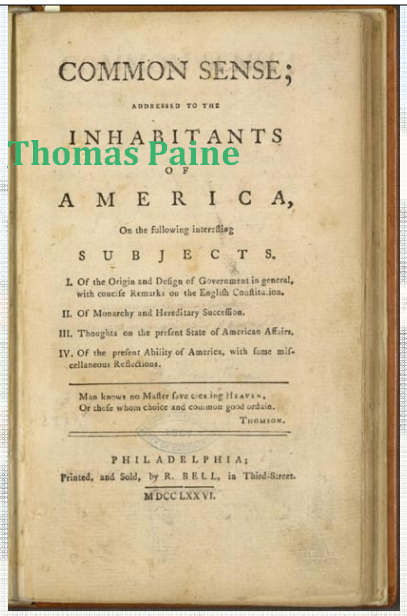
Fabulous Friday

Entrance task: Think: How does this song relate to your homework?

Today: Historical democratic events that influenced the revolution

Homework: Ch. 4-4 War's End and Lasting Results

Sep 22-9:08 PM


COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

AMERICA,

On the following interesting

SUBJECTS.

I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.

III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.

IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed, and Sold, by R. BELL, in Third-Street.
MDCCLXXVI.

Thomas Paine

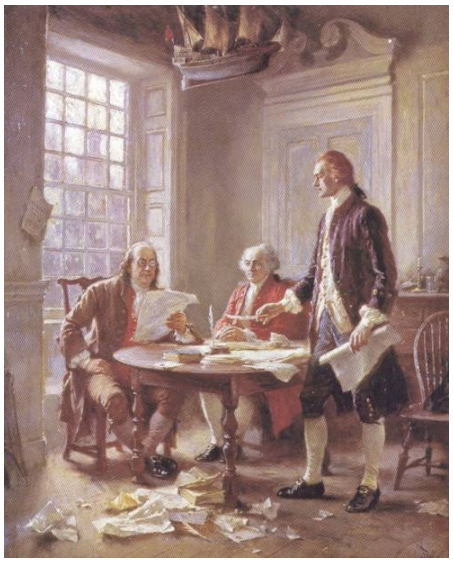
Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

* Published as the 2nd Continental Congress was meeting in Philadelphia
* Some delegates wanted independence & some wanted compromise
* **Olive Branch Petition** expressing colonial loyalty to the king and their desire for peace was rejected

Sep 22-9:08 PM

Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman & Robert Livingston were appointed the task of preparing the statement of reasons for separating from Britain.



Sep 22-9:08 PM

Historical influences

Magna Carta
Glorious Revolution
English Bill of Rights
Mayflower Compact
House of Burgesses
Albany Plan of Union
Declaration of Independence
Articles of Confederation

Sep 22-9:08 PM

Page 10 in packet

Constitutional Foundations Wall

1.			
2.	3.	4.	
5.	6.	7.	8.
ROUSSEAU	LOCKE	VOLTAIRE	MONTESQUIEU

Sep 22-9:08 PM

Friday

Homework: Ch. 4-4 War's end and lasting results

Sep 22-9:08 PM

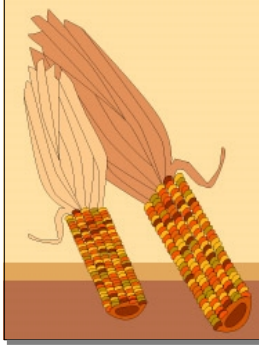
Monday Moments

Entrance task: Think & Listen: What does this song have to do with the colonists' victory in the Revolutionary War?

Today: Victory is ours!

David Bowie - *It ain't easy*
George Harrison - *It don't come easy*
Rascal Flats - *Easy*

Homework: Review Ch. 4



Sep 25-8:17 PM

Documents that influenced our new government

Magna Carta
Glorious Revolution
English Bill of Rights
Mayflower Compact
Articles of Confederation
House of Burgesses
Albany Plan of Union
Declaration of Independence

Sep 25-8:17 PM

How the American colonists won

American Colonists	Great Britain
* Population 2,750,000 (1/3 Loyalists, 1/3 Patriots, 1/3 Undecided)	* Population 12 million
* Limited industry	* Most industrialized country in the world
* No money	* Wealthiest nation in the world
* No army, navy	* Well-trained army, world's best navy
* Fight on familiar ground	* Fight on unfamiliar ground
* Foreign aid	* Worn-out finances from French & Indian War
* No established government	* History of a strong monarchy
* Lack of unity	* Lack of enthusiasm in England for War

Page 17 in packet

Sep 25-8:17 PM

Reasons for American Victory

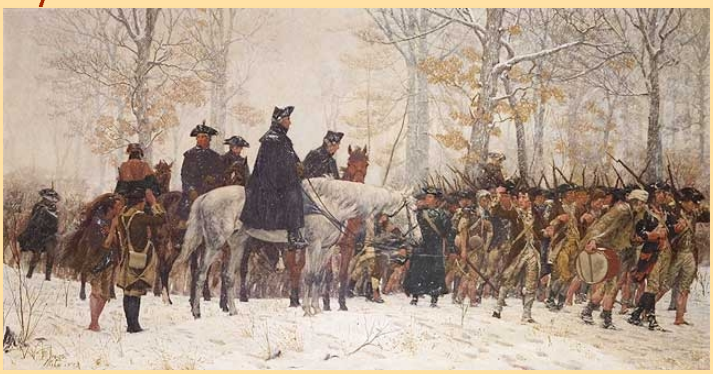
* Americans were fighting for a cause (independence); British saw the war as putting down a riot
* Americans were fighting on their own soil
* Americans received foreign aid from France, Spain, Holland
* Americans used guerilla warfare
* Public opinion in Great Britain was divided

Page 17 in packet

Sep 25-8:17 PM

Victory didn't come easily

* Blockades disrupted trade and imports declined
* Profiteering by some
* Inflation



Winter at Valley Forge

Sep 25-8:17 PM

Choosing sides . . . not an easy decision

Native Americans

Sep 25-8:17 PM

African Americans & the American Revolution

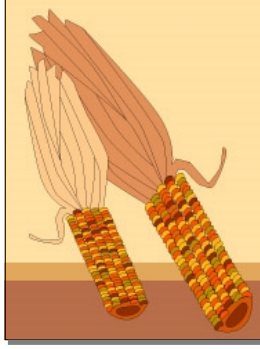
Sep 25-8:17 PM

Women in the American Revolution

Sep 25-8:17 PM

Victory is ours! Treaty of Paris, 1783

* Formally recognized the United States
* Restored the rights and property of Loyalists



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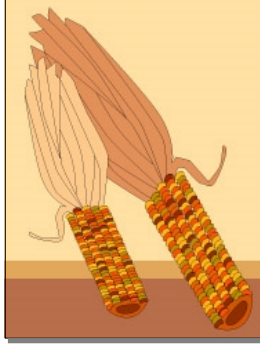
Now what???

* What kind of government should the free people have?
* Should they remain individual states as most believed or unite to form a single nation?
* If they unite, what would the new government look like?

Homework - Review for quiz on Ch. 4 tomorrow



Sep 25-8:17 PM

Tuesday

Entrance task: Listen: What is this song about?

Today: Quiz on Ch. 4
Literacy activity - Euphemisms and the Sons of Liberty

Homework: Ch. 5-1 A Confederation of St

You say goodbye, I'll say hello

Sep 27-7:45 AM

Euphemism

Ethnic Cleansing	Genocide
Being "let go"	Being "fired"
Pre-owned	Used
Economically depressed	Poor
Freedom Fighter	Terrorist

Sep 27-10:00 AM

Euphemism

Ethnic Cleansing	Genocide
Being "let go"	Being "fired"
Pre-owned	Used
Economically depressed	Poor
Patriot	Terrorist

Sep 27-10:00 AM

Sons of Liberty

1. Why is the Sons of Liberty a difficult group to describe?
2. What tactics did the Sons of Liberty use to resist British taxes before the American Revolution?
3. The group didn't kill anyone - does that mean they are not terrorists?
4. Based on the definitions of patriotism and terrorism in the reading and the information presented on the Sons of Liberty, which term best describes the group?

Sep 27-10:00 AM

Euphemism

Ethnic Cleansing	Genocide
Being "let go"	Being "fired"
Pre-owned	Used
	Poor
Freedom Fighter	Terrorist

Sep 27-10:00 AM

Homework: Ch. 5-1

Sep 27-7:45 AM

Sep 30-5:59 PM

Sep 30-6:00 PM